SPERIOPTICON.

Directions to the Exhibitor.

Study up the subject thoroughly before attempting to exhibit the pictures. Very much depends on the Exhibitor for the success of the entertainment.

Try the slides before the entertainment begins, in order to be sure that curtain, lamp, focus, and every thing is right.

Use only the very best oil, and when through empty it all out, and leave the lamp clean, and in good order.

Use the slides in the order of their numbering.

Put the slides in bottom side upward.

Replace the slides in box in the same groups as sent from 280 Broadway, N.Y.

Put paper over every slide before packing to preserve from injury.

Any damage to any part of the outfit must be repaired at the expense of those who loan it.

Remember the slides are expensive and handle them carefully.

Screw down the cover after packing the box and keep in a safe place till called for.

Ship by Express as the order comes, the receivers to pay charges after it leaves you.

One table spoon full of crushed, or powdered Camphor added to the oil before lighting it will add greatly to the brilliancy of the flame,

PART 1.

INTRODUCTION.
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The Woman's Executive Committee of Home Missions has been appointed by the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church ,to establish schools among the exceptional people of the west;build school-houses;furnish them with books,furniture,maps,bells and everything necessary to a well appointed school;and to furnish clothing for teachers and scholars.

The Committee wish to have the members of our Sabbath-schools help in this grand work. It is literally "Woman's work for Woman, and childrens' work for children."

Schools are now established,1886,in Southern California,New Mexico,Arizona,Utah and Alaska; in Colorado,Indian Territory,Dakota, Idaho,and North Carolina,besides work among the Freedmen.

Study out this vast field on your maps,and see if you do not think it large enough to engage the interests and co-operation of every woman,and Sabbath-school member,in our land.

Let us take an imaginary trip together and visit some of our schools,that we may know more about them.

)SHOW OLD MODE OF TRAVELLING)

This is the way people used to be obliged to travel through all this great western country,and you may be sure it took time to go. Then there was danger of attacks from Indians and highwaymen that was not very agreeable. It used to be said that no woman could ever cross the Rocky Mountains;but two brave women went,with their husbands as missionaries years ago,and proved it could be done. Now we can go by RailRoad and have a pleasant and comfortable time

(SHOW PICTURE OF TRAIN OF CARS.)

We must of course go to Chicago.

(SHOW CHICAGO IN 1833)

This is the way it looked in 1833, when there were no Rail-roads. Now there are ~~three~~ Several lines running across the country to the Pacific Ocean with branches running in every direction. We shall see some grand scenery on our journey, and every boy and girl ought to know what a beautiful country we live in. Some of you will go there to live when you are men and women, no doubt.

(SHOW MARSHALL PASS. TROUTING. PILLARS OF HERCULES.)

Our first stop after leaving Chicago will be, on the Northern Pacific Railroad at the Sisseton Agency, Dakota, where we will find a Mission Boarding school of Sioux Indian boys and girls. There are nine teachers, including those of the domestic departments; five native teachers preaching in five native churches, and some smaller schools.

This is, our only Mission school in Dakota. The girls Boarding house stands on one side of the school house, and the boys on the other, and although the buildings need many improvements, the teachers endure hardness like good soldiers, and utter no complaints. Their patience, however, is no reason why we should not furnish bet ter buildings.

PART 2.

PART 2.

Travelling west by rail, we come, in three or four days to Portland, Oregon, where we take steamer for Ft Wrangel.

(~~SHOW~~ PICTURE OF STEAMER AND FT. WRANGEL.)

Mr. Seward said, "It must be a fastidious person who complains of a climate in which the eagle delights to soar, and the humming bird does not disdain to flutter. I have lost myself in admiration of skies adorned with gold and sapphire as richly as those reflected in the Mediterranean. Some men seek distant climes for health, and some for pleasure. Alaska invites the former class by a climate singularly salubrious; the latter class by scenery unrivalled in magnificence."

Amid all this wealth of beauty we find man degraded. He who should be superior to all nature, is debased to a level with the wild beasts.

In customs and mode of living we find a revolting state of things. Mrs Julia Mc Nair Wright gives the following description of the beginning of human life in this far away land upon our own shores.

"When the Alaska child is born he is scrubbed with grease and then tightly rolled up in a skin or blanket, padded with grass. His limbs are thus closely confined, and the bundle is unfastened but once a day, when the grass padding is changed. If he cries too loud or too long, his head is held under water to teach him to be still."

Mrs Wright says, "For the sake of the country as a whole, Alaska needs and must have law, order, cultivation, and education." These are what the Christian church is trying to give Alaska.

Plenty of gold, iron, marble and wood are found here and give promise of future greatness. The scenery is varied and beautiful.

There are no glaciers equal to those of Switzerland; grand snow-capped mountains; a chain of islands along the shore, and the mid-night sun.

(SHOW: RIVER OF ICE, OR GLACIER. INDIANS GAMBLING. HOUSE OF INDIAN CHIEF WITH TOTEMS, OR FAMILY PILLARS AND EMBLEMS.)

The Alaska Indians learn easily, are quite industrious, and know something of the art of building. It has been said of them, "They are mad after education."

(SHOW HAINES, AMONG THE CHILCATS WHERE THE "CHIL-KITS" ARE TAUGHT.)

These school houses are built by the women and children of our Presbyterian church.

The religious rites of these people are heathenish; equal to any thing found in foreign lands.

They call Jesus "God's boy" and listen eagerly to that "sweet story of old." One Indian came way-worn, and filled with anxious care, from a long distance to inquire at a store in Sitka, "Do you know Jesus Christ? I have heard that he came from the skies to save me from the bad that is in me."

It takes money to send teachers and missionaries to these poor people. It takes money to build houses in which they can live, and to build and furnish school houses. How much would you like to give towards this good work?

Dr. Sheldon Jackson and Mrs Mc Farland stepped from the steamer August 10, 1877, and founded the first Presbyterian Mission in Alaska. To their surprise they found the Christian Indian, Philip Mc Kay, teaching a school of twenty, or more Indian boys. This man had been converted years before in British Columbia. He went to Alaska first as a wood-chopper, and was persuaded to remain and teach the children not only to read, but also about Jesus Christ. There

was a christian woman there too, named Sarah Dickinson, who spoke English and Dr. Jackson engaged her to be Mrs Mc Farland's interpreter. Very few books were found, all of which were in English, while the natives spoke only Indian dialects. Since then great advances have been made, and good buildings have taken the places of the poor miserable ones first occupied.

(SHOW "TOM" AS HE WAS, AND AS HE IS, WITH OTHER INDIANS. ON ARRIVAL AT CARLISLE AND AFTERWARDS.)

When Dr. Jackson returned home the cry that assailed him was, "What! Did you leave Mrs Mc Farland up there alone among all those heathen up there in the cold on the edge of winter?" "Yes, I did," was the reply, "and she has neither books, nor school house, nor helpers, nor money, nor friends. Now what will you do for her?" This question comes to you at this time for other teachers and places similarly situated.

The Indians themselves called for more teachers, and as month after month passed by they raised the pitiful cry, "How many more moons till the preacher comes?" "Sick! sick at heart am I. By and by all Indians dead. Sick! Sick at heart."

In due time, however, teachers, ministers, and supplies all came in what seemed an abundance compared with former wants.

In 1881 the Indian Chief made a feast for all the missionaries with many Indians. He had a comfortable house, and set a fine table, served by waiters in white aprons. Four years before these same men were dressed in skins, and danced wildly around a feast of berries cooked in grease! Thus the gospel, and Christian education elevates and benefits people in every way.

(SHOW PICTURE OF INDIAN CHIEFS AND CHIEF'S SON.)

PART 3.

From Alaska we go down the Pacific coast to San Francisco, and pass the Island Seals, hearing the barking of these great monsters from afar, as we near the Golden Hate.

(SHOW CACTUS)

By cars we speed along to sin pulluted Utah, the land that blots our nation's name. But christian endeavor is meeting with rich rewards here as elsewhere.

(SHOW MORMON TABERNACLE. PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH &C.)

A long line of schools is established here which are clearly shown on the new Home Missionary Map, (price $9)

(SHOW REMAINING PICTURES OF UTAH)

PART 4. COLORADO.

From Utah we pass to Colorado the land of mines and miners; the land of health and promised wealth; but at present, the land of sin and lawlessness in many parts. Often no regard is paid to the Sabbath, but grog shops abound on every side. The faithful self-denying teacher and missionary are found here and there planting the Gospel seed that has the promise of abundant harvests.

(SHOW TOLTEC GORGE. HEAD OF CONEJOS CANON.)

PART 5. New Mexico.

New Mexico with its Spanish speaking people comes next in order, and here we meet with an entirely different order of people. None, however, are more degraded, miserable and superstitious.

Curious places are found here where men once lived, but how the dwellings in the cliffs were made and by whom is one of the unknown mysteries.

(SHOW ADOBE RESIDENCES. OLDEST HOUSE IN NEW MEXICO; ZUNI PUEBLO.) MEXICAN SCENES AND PUEBLOS.) & Cliff dwellings.

At Mora and Albuquerque are our principal schools. Mora was partly built during the war of the rebellion by gamblers and blacklegs as a place of resort for their wicked clans. In Oct. 1881 the Rev. Philip Maxwell and his wife went to the Mora Valley under the care of the Board of Home Missions. There are 10,000 Mexicans in the valley under his superintendence, and about 1500 at the town of Mora. Now there are six schools and several churches, with native evangelists teaching and preaching in various places.

The Boarding school at Mora has 53 boarders, most of them too poor to pay anything toward their own support. Mission Bands at the East and Sabbath schools pay $75 a year for each pupil.

(SHOW MORA)

This region is a great centre of Romanism and superstition.

During a time of drought the virgin Mary's image was carried through the streets and many prayers offered to her for rain. As none came she was returned to the church and put in disgrace with her face to the wall because she had not answered their prayers. Foolish people, to trust to an image made by man, and to pray to one that had to be carried about because although she had feet she could not walk.

In another place the small pox raged to such an extent the schools were closed, and business stopped. Images were carried from house to house that the sick might touch them and be cured; but when they continued to die by scores, the poor dumb, helpless virgin was publicly whipped for not giving health in answer to their prayers.

When the disease had spent itself the people engaged in a boisterous dance, rejoicing that so many had died.

Do not these poor wretches need the gospel? What will you do to give it to them?

(SHOW PICTURES OF WOMEN MAKING TORTILLAS OR BREAD. PARK HILL SCHOOL ALBUQUERQUE BOYS' INDUSTRIAL)

PART 6. INDIAN TERRITORY.

This portion of our field is the last refuge of the five Indian nations, who have been so persecuted and defrauded by our own government, we owe them much for injuries received and wrongs endured.

CHEROKEES- Beginning with the Cherokees, who live in the northern part of the Territory, we see first in our travel southward the work at Vinita. Rev W.P.Haworth has labored here for several years and is now reaping a rich harvest. Twenty-eight have just been added to his church. He also preaches at Pheasant Hill, Tulsa and Claremore. At Tulsa a school has been opened with about fifty scholars. They are taught by Mrs Stonecipher and Miss Ida Stephens.

Rev. A.N.Chamberlin, the only white man who can preach in the Cherokee language, lives near Vinita, and has as his field all of the full-blooded Cherokees.

Fort Gibson is supplied by ReV. C.H.Miller, who preaches also at Bayou Manard and two other churches in the neighborhood.

This field has been richly blessed by the presence of the Holy Spirit, and the mission greatly revived.

Tahlequah is the capital of the nation, and a very hopeful field. ReV. W L.Miller preaches there and at Park Hill, seven miles away. Here we have two very flourishing churches and schools. Miss A.L.Miller and Miss Whitaker teach at the former, and Miss Bodine at the latter. Both schools will be enlarged.

Into the Salison Valley we have sent the Rev.N.Neerken, who is laboring at Old Dwight and Fairfield missions.

A new school is about to be opened at Childer's Station.

CREEKS- At Muscogee, among the Creeks, Rev.T.A.Sanson has labored during the past year. Miss Alice Robertson has been put in charge of the boarding school; she will have Miss Mc Cormick to assist her.

The school begun last year at Ockmulgee is to be this year taught by Mr. Sullivan.

Large and pleasant buildings have been erected at Nuyarka, substantially furnished, and the first half year's work accomplished. This work, for which Miss Robertson has been pleading for more than two years, has been successfully begun, and will be continued for the benefit of the most needy and ignorant of the Creek people. About sixty boys and girls are to be educated in school and home duties, and clothed and fed after the civilized custom. Mrs S.R.Moore, Miss Grace Robertson, Mrs Perryman and other helpers, are in charge of this work.

Rev Thomas Perryman is preaching at the school and in the neighborhood. He is a native Creek and deserves much credit for the noble manner in which he has pleaded for his people.

CHOCTAWS.- Still further south, along the line of the railroad, with headquarters at Savannah, Rev. H.A.Tucker labors among the Choctaws, preaching also at Atoka and Mc Allister.

In the southeastern corner of the Territory, the boarding school for the Choctaws is located now at Wheelock. This is one of the most thorough schools we have. Mr. Robe, the effieient superintendent, with his wife and daughters and the Misses Young and Hunter as helpers, are quiet workers, but are doing great things for this people. Rev. John Edwards has labored, and is still laboring, among these people, with blessed results. Rev. Frank H.Wright, a recent graduate of Union Theological Seminary, a native Choctaw, son of ex-chief Wright, has lately been sent as a missionary to his people. His headquarters will be at Atoka, near which place he will have several preaching stations.

SHOW PICTURES OF MISS ROBERTSON AND SCHOLARS; & OTHER SCHOOLS & BUILINGS IN INDIAN TERRITORY.)

We have now teachers as follows, in 1886.

Among the	Indians	53
" "	Mexicans	26
" "	MOrmons	65
	Total	144

This short sketch gives but a brief outline of the work being done by the women of the Presbyterian Church. There is yet much land to be possessed. Many schoolshouses to build, and the Woman's Executive Committee, at the head of this grand and glorious work for Christ, call upon the members of our Sabbathschools all over the land to come and help.

The Band of little Builders needs increasing. Every boy and girl is wanted. How many in this school will join the great army of the "Kings' Builders" for Home Missions?

You have seen how small and plain the buildings are that have been already erected, in contrast with the great temples of Mormonism they are insignificant. But it is said the Mormons fear the results of the Christian schools more than the laws of Congress.

Much good has been done wherever our schools have been established. Children, and grown people too, have not only learned to read the Bible, but they have been converted; elevated; and Sabbath-schools and churches have been founded as the result of these day schools. Every dollar helps; and dollars are made of pennies. So come one, come all, and join the ranks of the "KING'S BUILDERS."

List of Slides for Steriopticon.
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Chicago, Ill, in 1833.

Expedition into the Great Northwest.

New mode of travelling, Marshall Pass, Also boy on pig as another mode - & Boy + mule - Boy + camel.

Snow Sheds.

Trouting on the Wilamette River, Oregon. Show Crocodile - another fish!

Seal Islands, entrance to Golden Gate.

Cactus. Large growth in Cal. from 15 to 20 ft. high.

Alaska. Show ship.

Totems of the Alaska Indians. There are family monuments.

Group of Alaska Indians.

Mission at Haines, Alaska

~~California~~xxxxx

Utah,

Castle Gate, Price Canon, Utah, also Natural pillar at Castle Gate.

2, Chapel School and home at Logan, Utah

1, Logan City.

Teacher and scholars at Brigham, Also colored picture of boy & teacher both puzzled,

~~Natural Pillar at Castle Gate~~

Assembly Hall, Temple Block Salt Lake City

{ Presbyterian Church, Salt Lake City
{ Mormon Tabernacle, Salt Lake City } note difference

Bee Hive House and Eagle Gate, Salt Lake City, Residence of Brigham Young

Parsonage at Payson Show a pear & another Pair - Brigham had Award,

Church at Payson.

Presbyterian Chapel School House, Ephraim

{ School room, St George
{ Mormon Temple, St George. } Note difference

COLORADO

Head of Conejos Canon, De Motte Bark.

Toltec Gorge

New Mexico.

Boarding School, Mora.

Zuni Pueblo. (or village.)

La Guna Pueblo

Pueblo Indian Children of New Mexico. Their way of getting into house, then pull up the ladder + place inside to go down.

Cliff Dwellings, wonderful houses, built by no one knows who, and no one knows how,

Mexican women making Tortillas, Thin cakes; their only bread.

New Mexican Street Scene.

Mexican Plow, Old Noahs' Patent

Albuquerque Boys -Industrial. School. Show Black-Smith + Boys at Saw-Saw

A Burro Load of Wood in New Mexico. This mule goes - the other did not.

Adobe Residence. Adobé is unburnt brick - the roofs are made of poles laid side by side + covered with mud, which sifters down inside when it rains - mud floors also,

Indian Territory.

Miss Robertson and scholars

Park Hill School. Recently burned, with books, desks, bell and all. Who will help build another?

Indians.

Son of Indian Chief.

Navajo Indians on arrival at Carlisle Pa.

Tom, Navajo Indian, (native costume) also in civilized dress

Capt. Pratt of Carlisle and Indian Boys.

Noted Indian Chiefs.

Group of lady teachers and Indian girls.

Show other pictures ending with man bowing +

Good-bye.